PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Seurogate of the Seurogate of the Seurogate of the Seurogate of Rew York, notice is hereby given to all persons having the Seurogate STRKNOR, late of the Cry of New York, section to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscription of the Order of LOTTINGP W. CHAPTN, No. 2 Union-street all the Order of LOTTINGP W. CHAPTN, No. 2 Union-street all the Seurogate of the Seurogate of the Administrative with the Will same and Tank the Tit day of July 1254. PROSA C. TRENGR.

The Turkings Administrative with the Will same and Tank the Tit of the Seurogate of the County of New York, notice is saidly given to all persons having the Seurogate of the County of New York, notice is saidly given to all persons having the Seurogate of the County of New York, and the Seurogate of the County of New York, and the Seurogate of the County of New York, and the Seurogate of the

N FURSUACE of an order of the Surrogate of the

New York, indicate the result of the Surrogate of New York, indicate the result of the Surrogate of New York, indicate the result of the Surrogate of New York, indicated to present the same with vocabers thereof to the subscriber, cound to present the same with vocabers thereof to the subscriber, cound to present the same with vocabers thereof to the subscriber, cound the presistence No. 48 Broome-st, in the City of New York, on or she with the presist the presistency of the presiste JULIA 9 STEEPAPRICK, Administratrice.

N FURSUANCE of all order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, solice it has by given to all persons baring claims against JOANNA WALKER, late of the City of New-York, decreased to present the same with wouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the same of JOHN W. VANDEWATER, No. 18 6 Witherstein, at the same of JOHN W. VANDEWATER, No. 18 6 Witherstein, it is cliry of New-York, on or before the first day of January max.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January max.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January max.—Bated New York, the 28th day of January max.—Bated New York the Strand National Strand Strand

IN PURSUANCE, of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New Yeak, notice is hereby given to all presents having claims against HENRY M. WESTERN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to restent the same with vouchers thereof to the macriber, this office. No. 564 Broadway in the City of New York or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1854.

This day of February 1854.

HOMER BOSTWICK, M.D., Administrator.

HI (awtions)

IN FURSUANCE of an ORDER of JESSE C.

SMITH, Surrogate of the County of Kings, NOTICE is hereby
according to low to all persons having chains against BENEbiet W. ROGERS, late of the City of Whitamsburgh, deceased,
set they are required to exhibit the

. 6th-st., in the City of W. diamaterga, the of the City of W. diamaterga, the of the Detect March 50, 182.

Detable EAX: Detailed R. ROGERS, and ALGERT ROGERS, and Executive ANN M. ROGER. Invokues ANN M. ROGERS.

O TICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas IAMES MOORE, Mottageer, on or about the second day in senset, in the year 1855, made and felivered to Wilbian MMNO, Mortgage, a certain historical contrage, braining the first day of November for the your one thousand or the man of the work of the sum of two

OTICE for APPLICATION for the DISCHARGE for an INSOLVENT from his DEBTS, pursuant to the provisions be third article of the first title of the first title of the first title of the first title of the first side of the first scand of the Revised Statutes—WARREN D. BUILDONG, of the of Schupler, Herkiner County—Notice first published Jame 3 Creditors to appear before the Hon. Erra Graves, County of Herkiner County—At his office in the Village of Herkiner, a 19th day of August, 1154, at 19 o'clock in the forences, to show that the province of the third of the state of the third of the state of the sta

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

Sm: The American Reform Tract and Book Socie ty was organized at Cincinnati on the 17th of Decemer, 1851, by members of different Christian denominations. The second article of its Constitution affirms that its object shall be to promulgate the doctrines of the Referention; to point out the application of the principal of Christianity to every known sin; to show the miliciency and adaptation of those principles; to remove all the evils of the world, and bring on a form of

move all the evils of the world, and bring on a form of society in accordance with the Gospel of Christ. During the first year of its existence it sent out weekly seven thousand copies of The Christian Press, by which the interests of the Society were greatly promoted.

During the second year it published one million, seven hundred thousand pages of Tracts—it has also established a Sabbath School Depository of books selected from other Societies to which it has added some of its own publications, and it can now furnish Sabbath Schools with books as cheaply as other Societies.

At the Depository 1,500 pages of Tracts can be sent perpaid to any part of the country for one dollar. It pet paid to any part of the country for one dollar. It is believed that no other Society has accomplished here in proportion to its age and means. This So-ciety is designed to operate against Slavery, system-stically and perpetually, until there shall be no oppres-tion in our land.

The difficulty of procuring suitable agents to collect for the Society is great, and the expense is not small. A Me thoughtfulness and effort on the part of Anti-Slaven people might to great extent render the employment sigents unnecessary. If every Anti-Slavery person who is able to do it will send to the Trensurer, post-pid, \$1, it will give the Society more than \$100,000. The Anti-Slavery people are now sufficiently numerous to make the American Reform Tract and Book Society as powerful in its operations as the American Tract Society, and surely they ought to do it. If our country as to be redeemed at all it must be by some such agen-y as that of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, and surely the present is a crisis that should assue to action every lover of his country and every thend of freedom. Three hundred thousand men hold three millions two hundred thousand slaves, and lands

tre millions two hundred thousand staves, and lands which to work them; and thus they constitute a succeptly sufficient to ruin any nation and trample on any Government. They have already crushed the liberties of the United States and turned the Government. emment into a military despotism, to enforce be mapone of death, against the humanity and com states of the people, the horrid demands of the Liberty is rendy to expire, will not every one arise in haplace and collect and send in funds to enable the American Reform Tract and Book Society to send its colputers through all the land and throw its light into all the dwellings of non. This Society should have the send of the are friends than may other—it has the greatest diffi-lities to encounter and the most important work to

efform. The redemption of this nation involves in it Then let every one who can do no more send to T. Then let every one who can do no more sont at 1.

3. Mason, the Treasurer, No. 180 Walnut-st., Chricanati, \$1, post-paid, and let others send five, tens or bundreds, more or less, according to ability: let pasters of churches arge their people to liberal contributions and a great work will be done, the nation will be reeened from the deadly grasp of the skeveholding lover, and state and leading will rejoice.

lower, and sighing millions will rejoice. PIELD-PREACHING. - Some of the ministers in New-Bed-

TRACEDY IN NATICE, (Moss.) - A man named Bickford, Ho leaves a wife and several children.

Nem-Dork Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELFMENTS OF CHARACTER. By MARY G. CRASHICK. An order of thought is displayed in this volume, which if not wholly original, is of a rare and striking character, and indicates a highly contemplative, as well as a thoroughly cultivated mind. The ethical philosophy of the work is founded on the teachings of Swedenborg: the admirable development and incoming a pullwater an mirable development and ingenious application of his dectrines is due to the skill of the author. She is not a Management of the skill of the author. servile follower of the great Swedish sage: she makes little use of his technical language, she does not re-produce his talements or illustrations; but it is clear that Following his anggostions, she discovers in the human or-Use, corresponding to the Divine Love, the Divine Wis-

loss, and the Divine Operation in the Infinite Trinity. Her aim is to present a system which may aid in bringing human nature into harmony with the Divine, -in training the faculties so that the Affections shall be pure, the Understanding wise, and Life the harmonious exponent of the objective-thought being a pure abstraction, in the first instance, without influence upon the affections, but germinating in the sphere of life, it becomes an image. perfection of character is realized, to the greatest possible degree, when Affection, Imagination, and Thought. in their who lo strength, and brought down into the ultimates of life, are consecrated to the Divine Creator. Under these separate heads, the author unfolds the

great theme of the volume, with singular clearness of disvariety of human characters. Though in the form of es-says—he driest kind of literary composition, sermons al-ways excepted—the work is free from the unre-feemable who of duly less seems the control of the seems of the seems of the seems of duly less seems of the sin of duliness, and agreeably tempers the dignity of ethicel disquisition with great vivacity of illustration, and a
constant appeal to the realities of common experience.
The religious views which it so utgently insists on have no
would not bear removal. She lighted a lamp to show tincture of sectarian bitterness, and will meet with small wise, humane, and emobling. With a lofty standard of merals, it does not ignore any of the essential elements of humanity. It combines the freedom of the individual with obedience to spiritual laws. While it enforces harmonic order, as the condition of genuine life, it advocates no formal, fessilized, ethical pedantry: no precise, mechanical, stereotyped performance of a round of cutward duties; but the inimitable beauty and goodness of character which proceeds from a healthful vitality of soul loyally devoted to the reception of the Highest Insoul loyally devoted to the reception of the Highest In-

OUIDO AND JULIUS. By FREDERICK AUG. TROLUCK. Translated from the German, by JONATHAN EDWARDS RYLLAND, 1700. pp. 2501. Beston: Gould & Lincoin.

In the frame-work of a friendly correspondence between

two young German students, the celebrated author of this volume discusses several of the leading points of modern theology, with special reference to the alleged skeptical views of De Wette, in his famous religious novel enti-tled "Theodor." A portion of this work was published some years since, in the Biblical Repository, but the remainder is now for the first time brought to the notice of American readers. It is reprinted from an English nal writings of Tholuck, this volume has a certain popular tone, but is eminently superficial and unsatisfactory. His argument throughout is sweetened with a luscious sentimental unction which soon becomes cloying and offensive in the extreme. His mode of treating knotty points of theology can scarcely please either skeptic believer-affording no conviction to the one nor confirma-

A PRONOUNCING SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. By A Spinna. Revised and Corrected by J. L. Jewett. 12mo. pp. 716. F. J. Huntington, and Masen Biothers.

The reputation of Professor Spices as a learned and

philologists. His great French and English Dictionary, to the completion of which he devoted fifteen years of essiduous labor, is a standard authority in this department

THE ORATOR'S TCUCHSTONE; OR ELOQUENCE SIMPLIFIED.
By HUGH McQUEEK. 12mo pp. 327. Harrer & Brothers.
With a slight modicum of theory, this volume consists By HUGH MCQUEER, 12mo pp 327. Harper & Bothers.
With a slight modicum of theory, this volume consists chiefly of a collection of practical rules for the cultivation of the voice, the attainment of an effective delivery, and the tactics of debate. The author evidently writes from acute observation and wide experience; and though we cloth, afforded me as much entertainment, in fact analysis of the control of t have no faith in teaching the art of eloquence by didactic precepts, we think no public speaker can consult this work without advantage. It gives an abundance of valuable hints, which will occur to every successful speaker scoper or later; but he will here be put on the right road at an early period, and enabled to forestall the lessons of a painful experience.

OBRAS DE DON JOSE ANTONIO SACA. Vol. II. 12mo pp. 113. Roe Lockwood & Son.
In this second volume of the writings of a distinguished Cuban author, we have a collection of political essays on the present state of Cuba, and the policy of annexing that island to the United States. The writer takes decided ground against annexation, and enforces his ideas with ment vigor of argument and a host of statistical facts. In the present state of the Cuban question, the American editor is confident that the work will be read

We have received from A. Ranney a copy of Montaave a Illinois and Missouri State Directory for 1854-5, containing the names, occupation and post-office address of the principal men of business in the States of Illinois and Missouri, with a register of the State and County officers, and a veriety of information valuable to business men. It has evidently been prepared with great care and labor, and must prove a useful work of reference to all who held relations with the States to which it is devoted,

The Closet Companion is a collection of devotional exetcises, with an Introduction by Albert Barnes. The Fourth edition is issued by M. W. Dodd.

Manistering Children is the title of a religious story dedicated to childhood, reprinted from the English edition,

A MASSACHUSETTS HERMIT.

Ticknor & Fields have in press a work by HENRY D. THOREAU entitled "Life in the Woods," describing the experience of the author during a solitary residence of two years in a hut on the shore of Walden Pond in Concord, Massachusetts. The volume promises to be one of curious interest, and by the courtesy of the publishers we are permitted to take some extracts in advance of the regular issue.

THE HERMIT BUILDS HIS HUT.

THE HERMIT BUILDS HIS HIV.

Near the end of March, 1815. I borrowed an ax and went down to the woods by Walden Pend, nearest to where I intended to build my house, and began to cut down some tall errowy white pines, still in their youth, for timber. It is difficult to begin without borrowing, but perhaps it is the most generous course thus to permit your fellow men to have an interest in your enterprise. The owner of the ex, as he released his hold on it, said that it was the apple of his ever but I returned it sharper than I received it. It was a pleasont hill-side where I worked, covered with pine woods, through which I looked out on the pend, and a remail open fold in the woods where pines and hickories were springing up. The ice in the pond was not yet dissolved, though there were some open spaces, and it was all dark colored and saturated with water. There were some slight flurries of snew during the days that I worked there; but for the most part when I came out on to the railroad, on my way home, its yellow sand-heap stretched away gles ming in the heavy atmosphere, and the rails shone in the spring sup, and I heard the lark and pewee and other birds already come to commence another year with us. They were pleasant spring days, in which the winter of man's discontent was thawing us well as the earth, and the life that had lain torpid began to stretch itself. One day, when my as had come off and I had cut a green hickory for a wedge, driving it with a stone, and had placed the whole to soak in a pond-hole in order to swell the wood. I saw a striped snake run into the water, and he lay on the bottom, apparently without inconvenience, as long as I

derstanding wise, and Life the harmonious exponent of both. The intellectual element is divided into two branches, Thought and Imagination—the subjective and the objective—thought being a pure abstraction, in the objective—thought being a pure abstraction, in the

would not bear removal. She lighted a lamp to show me the insice of the tool and the wails, and also that the theorem any who hold to a spiritual philosophy of In respect of practical tendency, the volume is humans, and amounting to the volume is the insice of the tool and the hed, warning me not to step into the ceiler, a sort of dust hole two feet deep. In

wered the same purpose as the Hind.

THE HERMIT PLANTS BEANS.

Before I finished my house, wishing to earn \$10 or \$15 by some honest and agree able method, in order to meet my neural expenses. I planted shout two acres and a half of light and sandy soil near it chiefly with beans, but also a finish of the control of the contro small part with potatoes, corn, peas and turnips, whole lot contains sleven acres, mostly growing up to and hickories, and was sold the preceding season for dollars and eight cents an acre. One farmer said the was "cond for soften but is." dollars and eight cents an acre. One farmer said that was "good for nothing but to raise cheeping squirrels of the said that the said of the said and he being the " was "good for nothing but to raise cheeping squirrels on.

I put he manure wholever on this land, not being the owner, but merely a squatter, and not expecting to caltivate so much again, and I did not quite hoe it sli at once. I got out several cords of stumps in plowing, which supplied me with fuel for a long time, and left small circles of virgin mold, easily distinguishable through the sammer by the greater inxuriance of the bears there. The dead and for the most part unmerchantable wood behind my house, and the driftwood from the pond, have supplied the remainder of my fuel. I was obliged to hire a team and a man for the plowing, though I held the plow myself. My farm cutgoes for the first season were, for implements, seed, work, &c. \$14.72. The scal-corn was given me. This sever costs anything to speak of unless you plant more than enough. I got twelve bushels of beans, and eighteen bushels of potatoes, besides some peas and aweet corn. The yellow corn and turnips were too late to come to snything.

quantity of more inclusions and of ground, and that would be cheaper to space up that than to use oxer piow it, and to select a fresh spot from time to time to manure the old, and he could do all his necessary fawork as it were with his left hand at odd hours in the same and the heat of the property of the select as the select and a select and the s

mer; and thus he would not be ted to an ox, or horse, or cow, or pag, as at present. I desire to speak impartially on this point, and as one not interested in the success or failure of the present economical and social arrangements. I was more independent than any farmer in Concord, for I was not anchored to a house or farm, but evald follow the bast of my genius, which is a very crooked one, every moment. Reside being better off than they already, if my house had been burned or my crops had failed, I should have bren hearly as well of as before.

THE HERMIT COMMENCES HOUSEREEPING.

My farniture, part of which I made myself, and the rest cost me rothing of which I have not rendered an account, consisted of a bed, a table, a desk, three chairs, a looking-ghas three inches in diameter, a pair of torgs and andirons, a kettle, a skillet, and a frying-pan, a dipper, a wash bowl, two knives and forks, three plates, one cup, one spoon, a jug for oil, a jug for molasses, and a japanned lamp. None is so poor that he need sit on a pumpkin. That is shittlessness. There is plenty of such chairs as I like best in the village garrets to be had for taking them away. Furniture! Thank God, I can sit and I can stand without the aid of a furniture warehouse. What man but a philosopher would not be ashemed to see his furniture packed in a curt and going up country exposed to the light of heaven and the eves of men, a beggarly account of empty boxes? That is Spalding's furniture. I could never tell from inspecting such a load whether it belonged to a so-called rich man or the owner always seemed poverty-stricket.

burned? It is the same as if all these traps were buckled to a man a belt, and he could not move over the rough country where our lines are cast without dragging thom-dragging his trap. He was a bely fee that left his tail in the trap. The mushrat will rank his third leg all to be free. No wonder man has lest his conventy. How often he is not a dendect which do you mean by a dead set. If you are a recommendation of the property whether to be not a man you will see hit has he owners a man he did that he presents to decome bound him, even to his kitchen furniture and all the trapperty which he saves and will not burn, and he will appear to be harnessed to it and making what headway he can. I givied and rently, speak of his "immiture, as whether if a livered or not." But what shall I do with my forminge! My gay heriterty is entangled in a spiler swedthen. From these who seem for a long while not to have any, if you inquire more narrowly you will find have some stored in somebody's barn. I look upon England to day as an old gentleman who is traveling with a great deal of beggere, trumpery which has necuminated from long housekeeping, which he has not the courage to born; great from, bittle trank, handbox and bundle. Throw away the first three at least. It would surpass the powers of a well man nowadays to take up his bed and wells, and I should certainly advise a sick one to live down his bed and run. When I have met an immigrant testering under a bundle which contained his all—looking like an enformous wen which had grown out of the mape of his neck—I have pitted him, not because that the look in because he had all look to care. If I

THE HERMIT'S FIRST SUMMER.

I did not read books the first summer: I hoed beans.

Nay, I often did better than this. There were times when I readd not allerd to sacrifice the bloom of the present mement to any work, whether of the bead or hands. I love a bread margin to my life. Sometimes in a summer morning, having taken my accustomed bath, I sat in my accustom

May, the sand-cherry of the path with its delicate flowers arranged the path with its delicate flowers which last, in the fall, explined down with good sized and handsome cherries fell ever in wreaths like rays on every side. I tasted them out of compliment to nature, though they were scarcely polarable. The sumach (rhuz glabra) grew luxuriantly polarable. The sumach (rhuz glabra) grew luxuriantly polarable. The sumach (rhuz glabra) grew luxuriantly polarable. polatable. The sumach (rhus glabra) grew insuriantly about the house, pushing up through the embankment which I had made, and growing five or six feet the first reason. Its broad pinnate tropicalleaf was pleasant though strange to lock on. The large buts, suddenly pushing out late in the spring from dry sticks which had seemed to be dead, developed themselves as by magic into graceful creen and tender boughs, an inch in diameter; and sometimes, as I sat at my window, so heedlessly did they grow and tax their weak joints, I heard a fresh and tender bough suddenly fall like a fan to the ground; when there was not a breath of air stirring, broken off by its own weight. In August, the large masses of berries, which, when in flower, had attracted many wild bees, gradually assumed their bright velvety crimson hue, and by their weight again bent down and broke the tender limbs.

THE HERMIT FINDS A FRIEND.

The Hermit finds a friend.

Who should ceme to my lodge this morning but a true Homeric or Puphlagonian man—he had so suitable and poetic a name that I am sorry I cannot print it here—a Cannoian, a wood-chopper and pert-maker, who can hole fifty posts in a day, who made his last supper on a wood-chack which his dog caught. He, too, hes heard of Homer, and, "if it were not for books," would "not know what to do rainy days," though perhaps he has not read one wholly through for many rainy seasons. Some priest who could pronounce the Greek itself taught him to read his verse in the testament in his native parish far away; send now I must translate to him, while he holds the book, Achilles reproof to Patroclus for his sad countenance—Why are you in tears, Patroclus, like a young girl !"

Or have you intered parts class the a young girl !"

Achilles represed to Patroclus life a young girl?

Why are you in terrs, Patroclus, like a young girl?

Or have you alone heard some news from Phthla?

They say that Menorise lives yet, son of Actor.
And Peleus they, and of Actor, among the Myrardons,
Either of whom having died, we should greatly geleve.

He easy. That is good. He has a great bundle of
white each bark under his arm for a sick man, gathered
this Sunday morning. "I suppose there is no harm in
going after such a thing to-day, says he. To him Homer
was a great writer, though what his writing was about he
did not know. A more simple and natural man it would
be hard to find. Vice and disease, which cast such a somber moral has over the world, seemed to have hardly any
existence for him. He was about twenty-cight years old,
and had left Caneda and his father's house a dozen years
before to work in the States, and earn money to hay a
farm with at last, perhaps in his native country. He was
cast in the coarsest mold; a stout but singgish body, yet
gracefully carried, with a thick sunburn neck, dark bushy
heir, and dull sleepy blue eyes, which were occasionally gracefully carried, with a these sunders here, cars outsy hair, and dull sleepy blue eyes, which were occasionally hit up with expression. He were a flat gray cloth cap, a dingy wool-colored greatecat, and cownide boots. He was a great consumer of meat, usually carrying his dinner to his work a couple of miles past my house—for he chapped all summer—in a tin-pail; cold meats, often cold woodchucks, and coffee in a stone bottle which dangled has a reiner from his best and sometimes he offered me a weedchucks, and coffee in a stone bottle which dangies by a string from his beit; and sometimes he offered me a drink. He came along early, crossing my bean-field, though without anxiety or haste to get to his work, such as Yankees exhibit. He was n'a-going to burt himself. He didn't care if he only earned his board. Frequently he would leave his dinner in the bushes, when his dog hat enight a woodchuck by the way, and go back a mile and a half to dress it and leave it in the collar of the house where he hearded, after deliberating free for half an hour whether he could not sink it in the bond safely till nightwhere he hearded, after democrating arriver are as whether he could not sink it in the pend safely till night-fell—loving to dwell long upon these themes. He would say, as he went by in the morning. How thick the pigeons are If working every day were not my trade, I could get all the meat I should want by hunting—pigeons, weedchucks, rabbits, partridges—by gosh! I could get all the meat I should want by hunting—pigeons, weedchucks, rabbits, partridges—by gosh! I could get all

close to the ground, that the sprouts which came up after-ward might be more vigerous and a sled might slide over the stunge; and instead of leaving a whole tree to support his corded wood, he would pare it away to a slender stake or splinter which you could break off with your hand at

felling trees, and he would greet me with a laugh of inexpressible satisfaction, and salutation in Canadian French, though he spoke English as well. When I approached him be would anyend his work, and with half suppressed with he would anyend his work, and with half suppressed with he caleng the trunk of a pine which he had felled and yeeling off the inex back rell it up into a bull and the wit which he inched and talked. Nach an exuberance of artical sparits had he that he semetimes tumbled down and colled on the ground with magniture at any thing which is note him think and takied him. Looking round upon the trees he would exclaim,—"By George I can enjoy myself well enough here chopping: I want no better spart. Sometimes, when at leisure, he amused himself all day the woods with a pocket pixel, firing salutes to homeoid at regular intervals as he wasked. In nice winter are has the ty which at noon he was meat his called in a kettle and as he sai on a log to out his dinner the calculates would as medium come round and alighter the calculates would as mediums come round and alighter to his act and year and peak at the points in his fingers, and he said that he

solves altone may accustomed both, I set in my such that the part first of those who were altoned and the hourse and autoache, in undisturbed solved and the pines and his hories and autoache, in undisturbed solved and the pines and his hories and autoache, in undisturbed solved and the pines of the set of the part of scrubbed it clean and white and by the time the villagers hed broken their fast the merning sun had dried my house sufficiently to allow me to move in again, and my meditations were almost uninterrupted. It was pleasant to see my whole bonsebold effects out on the grass, making a nittle pile like a gipsy's pack, and my three-legged table, from which I did not remove the books and pen and ink, standing a mid the pines and hickories. They seemed glad to get out themselves, and as if unwilling to be brought in. I was sometimes tempted to stretch an awing over them and take my seat there. It was worth the while to see the san bine on these things, and hear the tree wind blow under the mount of deore than in the howse. A bird sits on the next bough, life-excellenting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs pine comes, chestnet burs, and strawberry leaves are strawn about. It looked as if this was the way these forms came to be transferred to our furniture, to tables, chairs, and bedsteads—because they ence stood in their midst.

My house was on the side of a hill, immediately on the cage of the larger wood, in the midst of a young forest of sitch pines and hickories, and half a-dozen rods from the pond, to which a narrow footpath led down the hill. In my front yard grew the strawberry, blackberry, and life-everlasting, John-wort and golden-rod, shrub-oaks and servinanting, John-wort and shrub-oaks and servinanting, John-wort and hill, shrub-oaks and servinanting to the first and the first shrub-oaks and serv

to be detected in him, and I occasionally observed that he was thinking for himself and expressing his own opinion, a phenemenon so rare that I would any day walk tan miles to observe it, and it amounted to the reorigination of many of the institutions of society. Though he hast-tated, and perhaps failed to express himself distinctly, he always had a presentable thought behind. Yet his thinking was so primitive and immersed in his animal life, that, though more promising than a merely learned mans, it rarely ripened to anything which can be reported. He suggested that there might be men of genius in the lowest grades of life, however permanently humble and illiterate, who take their own view always, or do not pretent to see at all; who are as bottomiess even as Walden Pond was thought to be, though they may be dark and muddy.

at all; who are as bottomicas even as was an root as thought to be, though they may be dark and middy. THE HERMIT HAS VISITORS, MANY OF THEM BORES. Many a traveler came out of his way to see me and the inside of my house, and, as an excuse for calling, asked for a glass of water. I told them that I drank at the pond, and pointed thither, offering to lead them a dipper. Far off as I lived, I was not exempted from the annual visitation which occurs, methinks, about the first of April, when every body is on the move; and I had my share of good luck, though there were some curious specimens among my visitors. Half-witted men from the alma-house and elsewhere came to roo me; but I endeavored to make them exercise all the wit they had, and make their conference of them to be wiser than the so-called occurred of the poor and selectmen of the town, and thought it was time that the tables were turned. With respect to wit I learned that there was not much difference between the helf and the whole. One day, in particular, an inoffensive, simple-minded pauper, whom with others I had often seen used as fencing-stuff, standing or sitting on a bushel in the fields to keep cattle and humself from straying, visited me and enverseed a with to live as I did. 16 with the present me and enverseed a with to live as I did. 16 in the fields to keep cattie and himself from straying, visited me, and expressed a with to live as I did. He told me, with the atmost simplicity and truth, quite superior, or rather inferior, to anything that is called humility, that he was "deficient in intellect." These were his words. The Lord had made him so, yet he supposed the Lord cared as much for him as for another. I have allowed the control of th words. The Lord had made him so, yet he supposed the Lord carred as much for him as for another. "I have always been so, said he, "from my childhood: I never had much mind: I was not like other children; I am weak in the head. It was the Lord's will, I suppose. And there he was to prove the truth of his words. He was a metaphysical puzzle to me. I have rarely met a fellow-man on such promising ground—it was so simple and sincere, and so true all that he said. And, true enough, in preportion as he appeared to humble himself was he exalted. I did not know at first but it was the result of a was policy. It seemed that from such a back of truth and frankness as the poor weak-headed panger had laid, our intercourse might go forward to something better than the intercourse of sages.

the intercourse of sages.

I had some guests from those not reckoned com-Thad some guests from those not reckoned commonly smong the town's poor, but who should her who are among the world's poor, at any rate; guests who appeal, not to your hospitality, but to your hospitality; who carnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information that they are resolved, for one thing, never to help themselves. I require of a visitor that he be not actually starving, though he may have the very best appetite in the world, however he got it. Objects of charity are not guests. Men who did not know when their visit had terminated, though I went about my business again, answering them from greater and greater remoteness. Men of simost every degree of wit called on me in the migrating season. Some who had more wits than they knew what to do with; runaway slaves with plantation manners, who listened from time to time, like the for in manners, who listened from time to time, like the for in the fable, as if they heard the hounds a-baying on their track, and looked at me beseechingly, as much as to say. "O Christian, will you send me back ?"

"O Christian, will you send me back?"

One real runaway slave, among the rest, whom I helped to forward toward the north star. Men of one blea, like a hen with one chicken, and that a deckling; men of a thousand ideas, and unkempt heads, like those hens which are made to take charge of a hundred chicheas, all in porsuit of one bug, a score of them lost in every morning a dew,—and become frizzled and mangy in consequence; men of ideas intract of legs, a sort of intellectual centimen of ideas instead of legs, a sort of intellectual centi-pede that made you crawl all over. One man proposed a book in which visitors should write their names, as at the

to make that necessary.

I could not but notice some of the peculiarities of my viritors. Girle and hove and young women generally

seemed gind to be in the woods. They looked in the pond and at the flowers, and improved their time. Men of susiness, even farmers, thought only of solitude and employment, and of the great distance at which I dwalt from something or other; and though they said they loved a reachie in the woods occasionally, it was obvious that they and not. Restless committed men, whose time was all taken up in getting a living or keeping it; ministers who speker of God as if they enjoyed a monopoly of the subject who could not bear all kinds of opinions; doctors, lawyers, unassy housekeepers who pried into my cupboard and hed when I was out, how came Mrs. — to know that my sheets were not as clean as hers!—voung seen who had ceased to be young, and had concluded that it was safest to follow the bearen track of the professions,—all these generally said that it was not possible to do so much good in my position. Ay there was the rub. The hid and infirm and the timid, of whatever age or set, hought most of sickness, and sudden accident and death; to them he were full of danger—what danger is there if you don't think of any!—and they thought that a praced man would carefully select the safest position, where the B. Buight be on hand at a moment's warning. To them he village was literally a coss-massly, a lengue for mutual defense, and you would suppose they would not go a mockeleberrying without a mesticine chest. The amoust of it is, if a man is alive, there is always deager that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in any or lookeleberry ing without a mesticine chest. The amoust of it is, if a man is alive, there is always deager that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in any profited as he is dead-and-alive to begin with. A man estimate means to be a many risks as he runs. Finally, there were the self-styled to formers, the generals house for all, who thought that I was forever singing.

at they did not know that the third line was,-

## COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE COLLEGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 27, 1854, Last evening the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by the Hon, Wm. H. Seward to one of the most fashionable and brilliant audiences ver assembled in New-Haven. The North Congregational Church was crowded to its ut nost capacity and the windows and doors were filled by persons unable o procure seats. The Orator entered, during a period t long and continued apptause, and his presence seemed to be the theme of many speculative remarks, about Yale Cellege inviting an Anti-Slavery Somator, to ad-tress a Society supposed, heretofore, to be subservient to Scattern influence, and an epologist for the "peculiar

Institution.

The Oration was one of great power and depth of thought. It was listened to in brestiless silence, and it had a very salutery effect upon New Haven citizens who heard it, as well as Yale College under-gradantes and Alumei. The Commencement exercises took place at Canter Church, (Rev. Dr. Bacon's) and were attended by a crowded audience of graduates, under-gradantes, and a crowded andience of graduates, under-graduates and citizens from this and other States. The following were the order of exercises for the day

Passentation, "Speculative Views of Life corrected by Earnest tion," by Hennet Jason Bristol, Naugamek, Dration, "Furpose," by Charles Henry Barrett, Rutland, Vt., Ubsectation, "Two Erias in Mindem Power," by Lewis William Outline, Wellshore, Pa. Outline Power," by Lewis Walliam Outline. "The Significance of the Greek Mythology," by William Led Userinan, New York City.
Outlier, "The Knewn and the Unknown," by Elliur Welcott, Slunder, Ohio.
Description, The Column of L.

is Enidwin, West Cornwall, sething, "A Pica for Amusements," by Edward Wilberforce

Music Harristian, When the Execution of Law is a Triumph and then a Defect," by Samuel Chester Cale, Milibury, Mass. Oration, "Scholastic Retirement," by Lemuel Stoughton Potwin, West, West, Scholastic Retirement, by Lemuel Stoughton Potwin,

Music. Greek Oration, by Thomas Gardiner Ritch, Ntamford, Das, Italian, "The Contest between Freedom and Depotion to Kantor," by James William Hasted, Redford, N. Y. The Essential Conditions of Efficient Laws," by Orson

on, "The Upper Mississippt," by William Cutting Plant.

bury.

Dissertation, "Enthusiasm the Forlorn Hope' of Science," by
Alreander Stevenson Twombly, Boston, Mass.

Dissertation, "Socrates and Paul locking beyond the Grave," by
John Worthington Hooker, New Haven.

John Worthington Hooker New Haven.
Music.
Oration. "The Graves of the Regicides," by Charles Edward
Fronthull Hartford.
Philipsophical Oration, "The Ruler," by William Henry Yeun,
Charleston, S. C.
Gravian, "Transpullity an Element of Greatness," with the Valasictory Address, by William Henry Nortis, New York City.

Although the whole graduating class acquitted themselves with much honor, still, a very few orations are weethy of special notice. "The Graves of the Registides, by Chas. Edward Trumbull of Hartford, was an uncomby Chas. Edward Trumbull of Hartford, was an ancommon effort of genins, both in composition and delivery. The Dissertation by A. S. Twombly of Boston was well received, and the Poem by J. B. Harris of Winchendon, Maes, was a very appropriate, neat, and well finished production. The Dissertation by Samuel Chaster Gale of Millbury, Mass., was the most argumentative and logical, as well as satirical productions of the mind that ever emented from Yale College. His subject was, "When the execution of the law is a triumph, and when a defeat. He alluded to the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and drew the control of the present day, receitions of the present day. He allieded to the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and drew illustrations from the popular questions of the present day, and clearly proved that when a law was unpopular among the people it was not good policy to enforce it. His gestures and manner of delivery were excellent, and he will long be remembered for his able advocacy of "Life. "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" by those who listened to his eloquent appeals to man's nobler nature. The exercises were closed about 6 o'clock P. M., and diplomas were then awarded to the graduating class. numbering about 100.

Vox Populi.

Important Arrest of a Counterfeiter.—For a long time it has been suspected that Nicholas County, Keatucky, was the headquarters of a gang of counterfeiters, but their operations have been conducted with so much caution and secresy as to give no clue to the precise locality of their den.

Certain persons have been long suspected of belonging to the gang, and their movements have been watched. Nothing was discerned sufficient to warrant an arrest until last week, when circumstances transpired which led to the arrest of James Roundtree at Paris, Ky. It seems that on Sunday night Roundtree had got into a gaze of cards with some countrymen, in which, though he lost the games, he won the money. By agreement, there was to be no bet of less than \$25, and Roundtree would put down a counterfeit \$50 bill on the State Bank of North Cryolina and take up \$25 in good money. This game was continued until he had lost \$1,200 in counterfeit bills on last bank and pocketed \$900 of good money. On Sanday morning the Kentuckian made the discovery that all their money was counterfeit, and that Roundtree had swindled them out of \$900. They procured a warrant and he was arrested, and on his person was found over \$7,000 in counterfeit bank notes and bogus coin.

warrant and he was arrested, and en his person was found over \$ .000 in counterfeit bank notes and bogus coin. The paper money was of the denomination of \$50 s on the State Benk of North Carolina, \$20 s on the Bank of Louisiane, and \$1 s, \$3 s, \$5 and \$10 s on the Bank of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Over \$200 in bogus silver coin was found on him. The counterfeit \$30 s North Carolina and \$20 s Louisiana are said to be well executed and calculated to deceive. The others are easily detected. Roundtree was taken before the magistrate of Paris on Monday afternoon for examination, and was held in several thousand dollars bail to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court. His arrest has caused much excitement in that part of Kentucky. [Cincinnati Gaz., 20th.

Another Death from Burning Fluid.—Hannah, daughter of Mr. Parker Clay of Dover, N. H., died on the 14th list, under the following circumsiances: Wishing to kindle a fire in the stove, she poured some burning fluid on the chips, and there being some smouldering fire in the ashes, a sudden blaze was created, which covered the fluid in the can on fire, and anyeloped the girl in flames, burning her horribly. She lingered in great suffering for three weeks and then died.

SAMUEL LEWIS .- A member of Mr. Lewis's family writes The Columbian (Columbia, O.) that he is so near to the close of his life as to be entirely unable to heed the numerous letters that are addeessed to him, asking advice

MURDEROUS Assault.—According to The Barre Gazette, the Rev. B. Bullock of Dana has been arraigned before a magistrate of Barre, on a complaint of Mr. Lindsay, for an assault with an intent to kill the complainant. The examination had not been finished when The Gazette was printed. The affair is supposed to have grown out of attempts to suppress the sale of intericating Jrinks in Dana.